

# The Times - Dispatch

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MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1911.

## THE PRIMARY IN ALABAMA.

Ten years ago the State Democratic Committee of Alabama adopted the primary system of selecting the candidates of the party for public office. It was very "popular" at the time; but we are now told that "the people are not as wild about it as they were." It has been tried out for a full decade.

The Alabama system is the "most thorough system of direct primaries of any State in the Union." It was "installed in Alabama in 1901, in a wild wave of enthusiasm." Delegates to the National Democratic Convention have been chosen by it; a direct vote has been taken under its provisions for the Democratic nomination for President. The Supreme Court Judges, the Circuit Judges, the solicitors, the justices of the peace, and even the constables, have been named by primaries, and the Alabama system of primaries has been made "as comprehensive as it was possible for human ingenuity to make them," and now, "face to face with the results of a fair and practical trial," the Montgomery Advertiser, through whose influence largely the system was fastened on the State, is almost persuaded that the primary system has failed. It "is not willing to advocate a return to the old conditions; they were certainly bad enough"—this possibly to "save its face," as they say in Texas—but it confesses that "we, in Alabama, know more about the practical workings of primaries than we did, and we are not as violently enthusiastic as we were when they were adopted." Why? Let the Advertiser say:

"Instead of decreasing political agitation, they have increased it. Instead of banishing the demagogue, he has flourished like a green bay tree and multiplied. We are barely through one campaign, but that the man with the issue forces us to stay in private life, or let some friend raise a big campaign fund for him. And now comes the more serious aspect of the question: Have we abolished political corruption? Have we not, instead of abolishing it, spread it among the voters?"

"If any man doubts the seriousness of this question, let him ask some man who was a candidate in the last State primary, as to the demands made upon him for money, and as to some of the schemes resorted to to make him pay out his money."

"The direct primary is no political Utopia; we might as well recognize that fact."

We do not think that anything need be added to this plain statement of the evils of a system which has had a full and practical test in one of the oldest and most conservative and loyal of all the Democratic States in the South.

## VERY HARD ON SIR HARRY.

Sir Harry Johnston has written a book about "The Negro in the New World." That is its title. A copy of it was sent to Colonel W. Gordon McCabe, of this town, and he has "reviewed" it in the Saturday Review of London, and reviewed it so effectively that it should be withdrawn from circulation. The book was written at the invitation of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and in the chapters that deal with slavery in the Southern States, as Colonel McCabe observes, "the book is in every way worthy of its illustrious sponsor. Here are the same 'bumptiousness' and sublimated 'cocksureness'—the same impudence of mere facts that do not accord with prejudice—the same readiness of virulent invective against all who dare to differ—the same airy contempt for the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States—familiar enough to all of us who are conversant with Mr. Roosevelt's attitude and utterances during his autocracy of nearly eight years."

The book is a thing of shreds and patches. Based upon the "abolition literature" of the period immediately preceding the War for Southern Independence and the special pleading and deliberate lying of the writers who have sought to defend the false traditions of the past, there is nothing in it of serious and well-considered statement; no facts but only a mere jumble of incoherent and utterly misleading conclusions as to the status of the negro in the United States. We have space only to note one of the misstatements made in this much-advertised volume as set forth by McCabe's cruel and unforgiving pen. In his review of the Colonial and State legislation touching the negro slaves, Sir Harry asserts that "even as late as 1856 the Constitution of Maryland enacted that a negro convicted of murder should have the right hand cut off, should be hanged in the usual manner, the head severed from the body, the body divided into four quarters, and the head and quarters set up in the most public place of the county where such was committed." Let us see how McCabe puts this lie down. He says:

"In the first place, there is nothing

in the Constitution of Maryland about slavery; in the second place, it is the law of 1793, which copies verbatim the savage provisions of the penal law of England at the time; in the third place, it was enacted by the 'Lord Proprietor' (subject to ratification by Parliament), an Englishman; and in the fourth place, after remaining a dead letter on the statute book for more than fifty years, was (pro forma) repealed in 1803. (See Maryland Session Laws of 1803, ch. 138.)"

That is enough to show the character of the work of Sir Harry Johnston. As unto disse omnes. All the rest is like unto this. What he says about slavery in the South, about political and social and educational matters in the South, about the Supreme Court of the United States—a book of "blunders and misstatements," a "paste-pot-and-scissors" contribution to lurid "abolition literature." Yet we are rather glad that he wrote it and that it was published, as it has afforded Colonel McCabe, the dean of historical truth-tellers, the opportunity of showing how utterly false are the "facts" and conclusions of this petty disciple of The Colonel.

## FARMER WILSON FOR RECIPROCITY.

Farmer James Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has done more for the farmers of this country than any other man, is heartily in favor of the Canadian reciprocity treaty, because it will be of special advantage to the farmers of the United States. In an address to the Chamber of Commerce of Detroit last week, he advocated the treaty on this ground, that it would extend the home market for the products of our fields and greatly increase the number of our customers. During the last five years about \$500,000,000 worth of American goods have been sold in Canada, mostly factory goods, and the time has come when the market for the wealth of our fields should be extended. Fifty years ago, as the Secretary of Agriculture pointed out, the farmer had no home markets in which to sell his surplus products; but now population has outgrown production from the farm in some cases and threatens to outgrow it in others. In Canada we have at hand as the nearest neighbor we can reach a steady and increasing market not only for the products of our fields, but for the goods that we make in our mills.

The reciprocity treaty will help both farm and factory and the greater the number of our customers the more certain our prosperity. It was to be expected that objection would be made to any sort of reciprocity agreement by those whose vision is limited by the extent of their grounds or the immediate effect upon the profits they have been able to count upon by narrowing the market for American goods to the specialties of neighborhoods and the advantages of individuals. That is the American idea upon which the tariff was based and upon which it has been maintained, but it is a poor, short-sighted policy which would continue this country in the narrow, but crooked, way which has made it the victim of its own selfishness and its people the spoil of the predatory interests. The reciprocity agreement with Canada will open the way for larger and closer commercial relations with the greater countries of the world. It is the wisest and best piece of legislation that has been proposed for fifty years, and if it shall fall now it will come back and come back to stay.

Senator Root and the international Paper Trust do not want it and have tried to load it down with amendments which would destroy it. The so-called "Progressives" do not want it, because it would interfere with their plans of political conquests for themselves. But the people want it, and the people should have it. The indications are that the bill will be passed by the Senate which has simply trifled with it.

## THE HEART AS WELL AS THE HEAD.

"And God spake these words." This was the subject of Dr. McFadden's sermon at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, in which he made a powerful plea for the education of the heart as well as of the head, a branch of the education of the present day which has been fearfully neglected, and with results that can only be of serious concern to those who are interested in the welfare of society and the State. The words of the text, as some persons will recognize, are the introduction of the Ten Commandments, now about to be adjusted to the requirements of this busy and tumultuous age. These are the foundation stones of all our civilization, they were good enough for God to give them to the children of men for their conduct and guidance in all the affairs of life, and they ought to be good enough for us as they stand and as they have come down to us from Mount Sinai.

There is no politics, no sectarianism, no ecclesiasticism in the Ten Commandments. They educate the heart, they teach men their obligations to their neighbors and their duty to God. They have made the Jews great, and have preserved that people in their unbroken loyalty through all the centuries that have passed since their proclamation; the only race or nation in all the world that has retained its continuity; that have made it strong without a country. Look at France, which has set up Reason in the place of Faith, and observe its decline. Look at the United States, which has been getting away from this Divine chart, and study the statistics of our decadence—"Fear God and keep His commandments."

## SHOULD OWN THE ZONE.

Colonel Goethals, the sane and sensible chief engineer of the Panama Canal is right when he says that the United States should not permit private

ownership in the Canal Zone if it is likely to lead to the embarrassment of the Government in time of war. We are constructing a great engineering work, at a cost of at least \$400,000,000. It would be utter imprudence for the United States to leave the canal in an unprotected condition. Hostile ownership of land should be avoided. Colonel Goethals' advice should be heeded.

It is proposed by Colonel Goethals that the Government take the whole canal tract by the right of eminent domain. If this were done, there would be no question of our right to control every movement made in this important territory, and we could not become mixed up in a dispute with foreign owners of the soil.

## TRUNK PROTECTION.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, in a recent decision, holds that a railroad company is liable for the full value of the baggage of its passengers, even when such baggage is carried free. The railroad company contended that it was liable only to the extent of \$150, as that was the limit it agreed to be responsible for in the case of the loss of any trunk. This contention was not sustained by the court, even though the passenger failed to state the value of his baggage in advance. It appears that the railroad company had ordered its agents not to inquire the value of the baggage of passengers checking their trunks and to impose an extra charge when the value was voluntarily stated at over \$150.

This decision is welcome to the vast army of people who travel and who hope that other jurisdictions will follow the New York court in this matter. The value of the average passenger's baggage usually exceeds by a large amount the arbitrary limit which the railroad companies fix on it. As long as the railroad companies contract to deliver the baggage of passengers, and accept liability for it, they should be responsible for the full value. While nominally baggage is transported free up to a certain amount for each passenger, actually the cost of transporting baggage and assuming responsibility for it is included in the price of passage; hence the railroad companies cannot avoid liability on the plea of rendering a free service.

There ought to be another decision somewhat akin to the one we have spoken of—a decision fixing responsibility on some one for the damage done by the "baggage smashers"—those who take a fendish delight in abusing every trunk that comes their way. The reckless manner in which baggage is handled has caused much loss. There is no excuse for this rough handling. Trunks can be handled without damaging them. Such damage ought to be paid for.

To be perfectly fair, however, it would seem that the owners of trunks that are lost should be required to establish the value of their contents, so that the juries might render true verdicts.

## TUBERCULOSIS AND LEGISLATION.

Almost one-half of the States have legal provision whereby cases of tuberculosis have to be reported to the health authorities. Among these States Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont are put in the honor class, because they have laws which provide specifically for the reporting of tuberculosis, and which provide for the proper registration of living cases of this disease. In fourteen other States laws or regulations of the State Boards of Health require that tuberculosis be reported simply as one of a list of infectious diseases. These are: Alabama, California, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

In twenty-seven States and Territories there is no provision for such action by the medical authorities. These are: Arizona, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Several cities in non-registration States, such as Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis and New Orleans, have local ordinances which require that tuberculosis be reported. In all, there are about one hundred cities in the United States which have ordinances of this character.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis purposes making a powerful effort to eliminate the dread disease so far as it is able by having in every State and city a rigidly enforced law requiring that every living case of tuberculosis be reported to the health authorities.

## COMMENCEMENT FLOWERS.

The custom of sending commencement flowers to graduates is widely abused. There are few occasions more appropriate for flowers and other gifts than the school and college commencements. It is a fit time for congratulation and for some material expression of it. However, it often happens on commencement occasions that there are some who get no flowers in striking contrast to the many who get more than their fair share of such tributes and remembrances. The distinction thus made is unfair, and it ought to be abolished.

Two schools have recently put an end to this all-too-common abuse of a pretty custom. The graduating class of one of these schools ruled flowers out; in the case of the other school, the school board did it. The receiving

of flowers by some and the failure of others to get them causes an embarrassing, and awkward situation, deeply humiliating to those who are not so fortunate as others. Possibly this situation causes the members of lower grades to gauge success by the quantity of flowers received. The present abuse of the giving of commencement flowers is undemocratic and is contrary to the spirit of equality and fair play in education. The schools are a part of an intellectual, not an aristocratic, democracy. At commencement time the rich man may make his son or daughter stagger beneath roses, although the son or daughter be of low class standing, while, on the other hand, the poor man cannot give his child, who stands near the head of the class, even a single carnation.

One of two things should be done: either the school authorities should see to it that all get flowers, or better, they should order that flowers be given in private and not in public. That would save the feelings of those who otherwise would be humiliated unnecessarily and wrongfully.

## COSTLY EDUCATION.

Now that we are in the midst of the commencement season with its flowers, its music, its parchments and ribbons, it is pertinent to inquire as to the cost of college education. From every side we hear that the graduating classes are larger than ever before, that endowments and contributions are greater, that interest in colleges is increasing. In the last two decades, it is said that the value of college property and endowment has increased two-fold.

It would be supposed, therefore, that with colleges obtaining so much more endowment, so much better equipment and a greatly increased attendance, that going to college is easier than formerly and much cheaper. Such is not the case. College education costs more every year, according to the Philadelphia Inquirer. There are scholarships in nearly all educational institutions, but they barely cover the cost of tuition.

Some reasons are obvious. College professors get better salaries than ever before, though the individual student may not get much more. Very few young men can get through the larger colleges and universities for less than \$700 the year, while in the smaller institutions from \$400 to \$500 the year is not excessive.

## ST. LOUIS'S SLOGAN.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch is offering a prize of \$5,000 for a suitable slogan for that breezy, bustling city. In its latest issue our Missouri contemporary gives some of the slogans that have been suggested:

"The central, progressive, solid city."  
"Know St. Louis in the manufacturing and distributing center."  
"St. Louis is in the middle and plays the biggest fiddle."  
"Look at our location on the map."  
"Easy by water."  
"Better by rail."  
"Manufactories flourishing."  
"Banks never fail."

"The nation's central sunlight city."  
"St. Louis—central, diligent, honest and sound."  
"St. Louis, best in the Middle West for beauty, boots and beer."  
"St. Louis, big and busy."  
"St. Louis, the solid central city."  
"St. Louis, central city of industry, trade and transportation."  
"Industry and pleasure in St. Louis with measure."  
"The heart of the continent."  
"St. Louis, the Manchester of America."

"Heart of the nation's commerce."  
"Fuel, labor, river, rail and location must prevail."  
"St. Louis—Natural centre of commerce, industry and distribution."  
"The world contributes, St. Louis distributes."

All of which should suggest to our thinkers and city promoters some suitable slogan for Richmond, something terse and catchy.

Hamilton Bigger, physician to the Rockefeller family, said in an address of welcome to the Ohio branch of the National Medical Association at Cleveland last week:

"The poor are the best paying patients a doctor has. They pay you, not only in the coin of the realm, without questioning your bill, but they pay you, too, in God's gratitude."

Does this indicate that John D. has been trying to cut down his doctor's bills?

An Illinois Congressman inserted in a speech of his printed in the Congressional Record "loud and continued applause followed by handshaking." As a matter of fact, nobody applauded and nobody shook his hand. But what of it? There is a Congressional license just as there is a poet's.

A militant minister was conducting a revival service in North Dalton, Georgia, the other day. The congregation was large, the weather warm. The people became restless and thirsty. They kept moving about—going out and coming in. After awhile the preacher got tired of these interruptions. Hating the service, it is said, he announced that he would smite with a stone the next person who left the audience. After the benediction, somebody threw a stone before the preacher could get his missile, and it hit the reverend brother on the head. Revivals in Georgia are strenuous.

been made for temperance in a long time, and if it shall spread to other fraternalities throughout the country real temperance would receive a tremendous impetus among the young men of the country.

Yesterday afternoon Franklin Street was filled with a never-ending procession of automobiles and carriages and buggies, and looked for all the world like the main street in Due West during Commencement Week.

A great many people are leaving Richmond now for the summer months—why, we do not know except that it is the fashionable thing to do. Certainly there is no pleasanter place to spend the heated term than in this glorious town, where the life-giving breezes from the majestic James constantly fan the cheeks of the young and old, and make life here in the good old summer time one long sweet song.

Franklin O. Roosevelt, leader of the insurgent Democrats in the New York Senate, possesses a unique distinction. He was completely surprised the other day to read in an appropriation bill an item giving his district \$9,000, to be used by the superintendent of public works. "How does this come about?" he asked. "It is an unexpended balance left over from a former appropriation," he was told. "Then why don't you put it back into the treasury?" queried Senator Roosevelt. "This appropriation," he went on to say, "is requested in the name of my district. I have not asked for it. I do not know who asked for it, but I do know that it is not needed." Who ever heard of a member of the Legislature refusing an appropriation for his district? Oh! would that there were more legislators like Franklin Roosevelt!

The proverbial high fee of the lawyer is illustrated in the case of Richard Parr, the detective who revealed the sugar trust frauds in the weigher's office of the New York Custom House. For his information, with evidence to convict, he received a bonus of \$100,000. This amount was based on the sum of the fines collected. It appears that Parr is not to be allowed to get away with his neat little pile. He engaged a lawyer to help him collect the bonus, and the lawyer saw him get the money. Now the lawyer has brought a suit against Parr to make him "cough up" twenty-five cents on every dollar he got, for "counsel fees." In other words, he wishes \$25,000. Poor Parr!

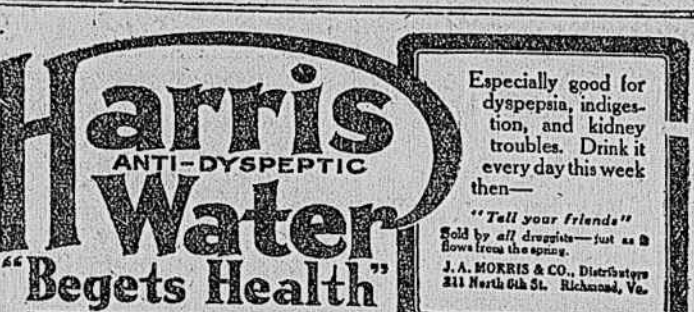
A "National Society for the Protection of the Dignity and Honor of the Uniforms of the United States" has been formed. It will carry on a campaign in all of the States. Its purpose is not the protection of the uniforms of generals, admirals and other officers, but those of the enlisted men. The organization hopes to secure the passage by the States of laws making it a misdemeanor for managers and proprietors of resorts and amusement places to refuse admittance to such places to men wearing the uniforms of the enlisted men of army or navy.

The age of one woman will never be known. She was Christie Violette, of Boston. She died a week ago with the secret locked in her breast. In her will she set aside a sum for a simple monument, with the express command that the stone do not bear the date of her birth or death or the place of her birth. Of course, everybody who sees the stone will wonder how old she was.

The Arkansas Legislature ratified the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. Governor Donaghey, who is a very progressive executive, just the opposite of the Jeffries Davis type, promptly vetoed the Joint resolution. Now the question comes up: Has the Governor of a State the right and power to veto an amendment to the Constitution of the United States? Congressman Robinson, of Arkansas, says that he has not, and has requested the Governor to rescind this action. The Congressman says it really doesn't make any difference whether or not the Governor recalls the veto, as it amounts to nothing anyway. We are not so sure about that. The question is a nice one, and we have always understood that the veto power of the Executive extended to all matters, save the matter of legislative adjournment.

Southern women do not use rouge and paint. A globe trotter tells the San Francisco Call that the Northern American heiress and the Northern American schoolgirl of to-day paint "as unblushingly as the savage wears her nose ring, the odalisque her kohl, the tropical female her beetle skin." The women in Chicago, he says, paint, powder and bluish. With an attempt at concealment. "In the South it is done very little, and, say, in Maryland scarcely at all." Is the welcome testimony of this cosmopolitan. Of course, they do not—they are naturally beautiful.

It is believed in Los Angeles that the writ of injunction is a fetich, the magic of which is powerful enough to control even a black cat. Beranger went into court and made complaint that Hardin's black cat made night hideous by yowling on the back fence of his yard and asked for an injunction. Hardin, explained to the court that the cat had nervous headache at times; and that the headache "was at the bottom of the yowling." "Do you think an order of the court would do any good against the cat with the headache?" asked the magistrate of the complainant. "I'll risk it, Judge; I can't sleep as it is." So a formal writ was issued restraining one black cat from yowling on a back fence against the peace and dignity of the State.



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## Daily Queries and Answers

**New Jersey Corporation.**  
Why is the State of New Jersey called the home of the United States Constitution? It is because New Jersey is the only State that made the incorporation of corporations so easy, and that grant a wider range of activities and more privileges than most of the other States. It has been freely charged that the State has been open to the corporations to take advantage of the opportunities offered for less restricted effort and with a satisfying compensation to the State.

**Daughters of the Confederacy.**  
What are the requirements to become a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy? L. E. C. The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized in Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894. It is composed of widows, wives, mothers and daughters of Confederate soldiers and sailors who served honorably in the army and the navy of the Confederate States or who gave personal service to the Confederate cause. The objects of the organization are to perpetuate the memory of the Confederate States, to assist in the education of the young, to encourage the study of the history of the Confederate States, to promote the welfare of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers and sailors, and to encourage the study of the history of the Confederate States.

**Free Public Land.**  
What are the requirements to get a share of the public land? T. M. Alaska has nearly 400,000,000 acres of land, mostly unoccupied and inaccessible. Of the States, Nevada has 13,000,000 acres; Montana, 16,000,000; Arizona, 16,000,000; Wyoming, 16,000,000; Idaho, 26,000,000; California, 26,000,000; Colorado, 23,000,000; Oregon, 19,000,000 acres; nearly all the land has been taken in by the States and some other States, but Kansas and South Dakota still have 3,000,000 acres each; Nebraska, 1,000,000; Minnesota, 1,000,000 acres. Much of the remaining land is inaccessible and undesirable, but there is still some of value; a personal visit to locally selected would determine this.

## KING GEORGE WILL OPEN ASCOT RACES

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.  
KING GEORGE to-morrow will inaugurate his first Ascot. For last year, owing to the recent death of Edward VII., and of the consequent deep court mourning, the reigning family failed to put in an appearance at this famous race track, which is the only one on land belonging to the crown, being situated within the borders of Windsor Great Park. It was a very sombre Ascot week, all the women present being in black, no royal procession, and the royal box suggesting death with its blinds drawn.

But to-morrow the former glories of Ascot will be revived, and King George and Queen Mary, with the other English and foreign royal personages, will drive from thence to the course, with a considerable amount of pomp and picturesque magnificence.

It is the royal procession from the castle which constitutes, especially to foreigners, the most imposing feature of the Ascot races. Until the reign of the late Queen Victoria, it was a very elaborate affair, the royal household being accompanied by a great number of courtiers, and a great number of the royal household being accompanied by a great number of courtiers, and a great number of the royal household being accompanied by a great number of courtiers.

The latter is a feature of Ascot, the royal household being accompanied by a great number of courtiers, and a great number of the royal household being accompanied by a great number of courtiers.

The list, however, of people to whom tickets have been issued for the royal inclosure this week, is smaller than in previous years, and has been subjected to a very severe pruning by King George and Queen Mary. Thanks to this, the labor of Lord Churchill, the dignitary of the royal household through whom the tickets are issued, and who is generally half-bagged to death with applications for cards, have been considerably lightened.

It was George IV. who inaugurated the custom of attending the races at Ascot. In 1816, and in this connection it may be mentioned that the Duke of Devonshire, who was the first to introduce horse racing endowed with the glamour and pomp of an official pageant, and it is only in England that duty as a sovereign entails the sovereign to attend any races in state. True, it is only one meeting that is thus invested with this importance, namely, that of Ascot.

The Ascot races are very old indeed. King Charles II. was wont to attend the races there, and it is a historic fact that Frederick, Prince of Wales, self by flinging a bottle at the winner, George IV. never missed a meeting, either as Prince Regent or as King, and Queen Victoria during the first twenty-five years of her reign was

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